

1529 (beginning)

In beginning of 1529, Charles & Clement had come to terms and another diet at Speyer, under the imperial influence revoked the decree of 1526 and returned to that of Worms; while a number of Lutheran princes and abbas united to sign the protest from which the reforming movement took the name of Protestants.

Mar. 3, 1529

The English parliament met (11/3/1529)
and inaugurated a series of changes, 2nd
to none in importance. It settled many matters.
The dissolution of the monasteries and the
consequent redistribution of the national
wealth were in accordance with the
spirit of the age.

1529-1532

Sir Thomas More was Lord Chancellor.

1529

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Germany

Peace of CAMBRAY

1529

Henry VIII seeks to divorce Catherine of Aragon
He wished to get rid of his 1st wife (Catherine).
This came to a head in 1537. The king 1st began
to voice questions about the validity of his
marriage in 1509 to the widow of his brother,
Arthur. He argued that the papal dispensation
granted at that time could not override scriptural
objections to the marriage. The true reasons were
the disruption of the Anglo-Spanish Alliance in
1525 and Henry's wish to cement good relations

with France ② Catherine's failure to bear a male heir
(Mary I was her daughter) ③ King's appetite for Anne
Boleyn. negotiations with the Papacy were conducted by
Cardinal Wolsey, and in 1529, the Pope agreed that
the divorce issue be tried at a special court in England.
That hearing reached no conclusion, and the Pope's
envoy, Cardinal Campeggio adjourned the hearing to Rome.
Papal refusal to grant the divorce thus led Henry into a
remarkable assertion of lay & national authority against
the Pope

1529

After Mohacs Archduke Ferdinand of Austria (brother of Emperor Charles V, and the Hungarian magnate John ZAPOLYA contested for kingship of Hungary. ZAPOLYA was elected to the throne by the Hungarian aristocracy but driven from BUDA by the Hapsburg forces of Ferdinand. He then appealed for help to SULEIMAN, who, happy to have a puppet king in

Hungary came to his aid and reinstated him in Buda.

In 1529, the Ottomans laid siege to Ferdinand's Capital of VIENNA. The assault failed. The Assault + the march to Vienna and a long siege of the City into a single season proved too great even for the mighty Ottoman Army. But most of Hungary now lay in effect under the rule of the Turks who settled in Buda on the left bank of the Danube.

1529

By the Treaty of Saragossa, Charles V
yielded all claims on the Moluccas
to Portugal in exchange for 350,000
ducats

1529

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GENOA was freed from the
French supremacy by ^{Italy} ANDREA
DORIA, who gave the republic
a new constitution

1529

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(1475-1530) Thomas WOLSEY

Famous English Cardinal.

Graduate of Magdalen College, Oxford

(1490) Ordained priest (1498), Rose rapidly. Royal Chaplain to Henry VII

and special ambassador in important mission. Royal Almoner to Henry VIII

(official dispenser of alms). member of the

Privy Council (1511); Becoming the

practical ruler of England. Bishop

of Lencastre (1514). Archbishop of YORK (1514)
Cardinal (1515) and lord warden (head
of certain colleges). Arrogant & impetuous; he
opposed the king; was stripped of all honors
(1529) and driven from the Court. Charged
with high treason but died before his
trial. Known as "the Great Cardinal."

1529

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(1480-1530) MARGARET of AUSTRIA

Regent of the Netherlands (1507-1530)

Daughter of MAXIMILIAN I of Austria

and Mary of Burgundy. She negotiated
the Peace of CAMBRAI (Today's Peace)
with house of Savoy (1529)

1529

Ottoman Empire

Invasion of Germany .
Siege of Vienna.

Aug 5, 1529

Italian Wars ended
by Treaty of Cambrai

1529

1912 Dates J-BK

(1491-1547) Henry VIII King of England (1509-1547)

Second son of Henry VII. married Catherine of Aragon. Defeated French at Guinegate and the Scotch at Flodden (1513). Until 1529, Wolsey was a power almost as supreme as the king.

Failing to receive the pope's consent to a divorce from Catherine, Henry deposed Wolsey, made himself head of the Church of England and in 1533 married Anne Boleyn. Cranmer was made archbishop of Canterbury. Monasteries were abolished and all subjects were made to take oath of allegiance to the king. Henry, declared

only by personal motives - had Anne Boleyn executed
in 1536. Next he married Jane Seymour; she died (1537)
Next married Anne of Cleves (1540); Divorced shortly
after and married Catherine Howard who was executed
(1542). married Catherine Parr (1543), his 6th wife.
During the last years Henry endeavored to establish
his authority in Ireland and was at war with
Scotland and France (1542-1546). The succession
was granted by Parliament to his children
Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth.

1529

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(1468-1560) ANDREA DORIA

Distinguished Genoese admiral
Fought for various Italian princes.
made Captain-general of the galley
after Genoa was freed from the
French in 1535 and cleared northern
Mediterranean of African Pirates. In
war between the emperor and the
French, commanded first a French
fleet. But later, with his whole

force, supported the emperor, thus hastening the deliverance of Italy from French domination.

Entered Genoa without resistance in 1528. Refused the title of sovereign offered by the emperor. Instituted a new form of government which continued until the end of the Republic. Victorious over the Turks in 1532. At Tunis in 1535. Served with distinction in disastrous expedition of Charles V. against Algiers in 1541. Died at Genoa.

1529

Turks invade Germany
Besiege Vienna.